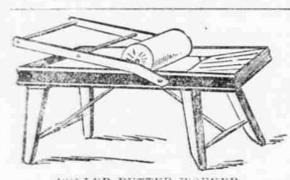


AGRICULTURAL



For Working Butter.

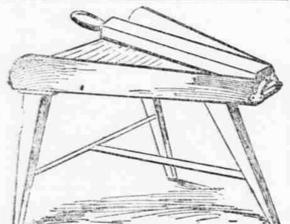
The correct method of working butter is by pressure precisely the same as pie crust is rolled with a rolling pin. Fold it over and roll again, and repeat until done. The reason this is not practicable in hand working of butter is that more pressure is required with butter than can be done by the unaided hand. But one of the very best styles of butter-workers, known as the roller butter maker, is exactly on this principle, the roller being on a sliding frame which is pushed back and forth over the butter, the handles being arranged to give a leverage, as shown in the first picture. This style, says the



ROLLER BUTTER WORKER.

Orange Judd Farmer, is not easy for the average farmer to make, and for a small dairy a simpler style gives satisfaction. It consists in making a long and large rolling pin, putting an iron pin in one end, inserting this in a hole at one end of the frame considerably larger than the pin, taking hold of the handle at the other end and using it as both lever and rolling pin, as in the second picture. The roller can be round or six or eight-sided, and it is preferred to have it diminish in size toward the end which is furthest from the handle.

The butter worker of this kind is made triangular in shape, say about

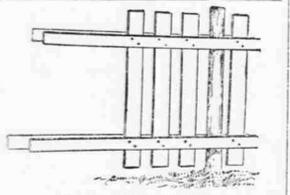


LEVER BUTTER WORKER.

26 to 24 inches wide and 36 inches long, as shown by the cut. It can be placed on the kitchen table when in use, the point being over one side, and the other end raised a little so the drip will run off at the point. But it is much better to make strong legs for it and brace them, as shown in the cut.

Unique Picket Fence.

The cut shows a way of making a picket fence that is at once strong and cheap. No heavy rails are needed. Two narrow strips of board at top and bottom hold the pickets securely nailed between them. The strips are "let in" to the posts. For a sheep fence this mode of construction has great advantages. The pickets can be a foot wide—ordinary boards saved into picket lengths, and the strips three inches wide. Such a fence can rapidly be put



GOOD PICKET FENCE.

up and will prove very inexpensive and strictly sheep and dog proof.—American Agriculturist.

Where He Got His Wool.

If you want to ask a sheep where he got his wool and why, take a dog into a mountain pasture land, and if the sheep are afraid of the dog they will invariably run up hill rather than down. You have your answer. The ancestors of the domestic sheep, like wild sheep of the present day, lived among high mountains and needed their woolly covering to protect them against the constant cold of the high atmosphere. They chose the high and inhospitable region to live in because they found the fierce, flesh-eating animals of the plains too strong for them. A proof of these facts is that the wool grows on a sheep the year round.—Chicago News.

Cultivation for Pear Orchard.

The system commonly practiced some years ago was that which was applied to the apple, but on account of the destruction caused by the pear blight, and owing to the fact that the pear blight flourished most in varieties which made a vigorous, rank growth and produced a large quantity of spappy wood, it has been found to be not well suited. Pears with a firm, determinate growth are less affected than those of luxuriant growth. A study of these facts has brought about a revolution in methods of cultivation. The most successful and profitable

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Valuable Food for Cattle Successfully Manufactured from Corn Stalks—New Light on Spraying of Fruit Trees—Shipping Potatoes in Winter.

The new corn product, upon which investigations have been conducted at the Maryland agricultural experiment station to determine its value as a stock food, has been given much consideration by the farming community in many States. They have taken up the subject and are conducting experiments to ascertain its relative feeding value. In the process of the extraction of the pith, the blades and husk are first removed and the stalks are cut up in small pieces. After the extraction of the pith from the stalk the balance is ground up into meal, which in general appearance resembles coarse bran. This ground material is termed the "new corn product." The new corn product contains eleven pounds per 100 more digestible matter and two pounds per 100 more digestible protein than the whole fodder shredded. Much has been done in the way of testing methods for preparing corn fodder for feeding, with most of the results in favor of some method of shredding the stalk. Shredding possesses many points which makes it superior to the ordinary or old way of cutting fodder, the principal one of which is that the shredded fodder is almost wholly eaten by animals.

The new corn product contains within one pound as much total digestible matter as wheat bran, but less than one-third as much digestible protein, consequently the nutritive ratio is wider. Animals fed with a fattening ration with the new corn product base made more gain in live weight and used less feed than with a fattening ration of the same grain and corn blades. The keeping qualities of the new corn product are as good as linseed meal, cottonseed meal or wheat bran and rations made up with this material can be fed with less labor and less waste of feed than when hay and fodder are fed separately, as ordinarily practiced.—Baltimore Sun.

New Light on Spraying.

At a recent farmers' convention Prof. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, gave to his hearers a piece of information that he said had not yet got into the books. It was relative to the first spraying of fruit and trees for fungous diseases. It has been believed that in the case of most of these pests the spores lived over on the twigs of the trees. It was advised to spray before the blossoms were open, for the purpose of killing these colonies of spores. Fruit-raisers have been religiously carrying out instructions in this regard, and the experiment stations have been sending out spraying calendars year by year in which the fruit-raiser is advised to spray before the opening of the blossoms. But now it has been found that the theory of the spores living over on the twigs is erroneous. The spores live over on the leaves that fall to the ground and lie there till spring. With the first breath of spring these spores ripen sufficiently to float in the air, and as soon as the young leaf begins to expand they find a lodgment there and begin their life work. It is, therefore, useless to spray at the earliest time indicated in most of our books on spraying. This discovery will add much to the comfort of the orchardist, for it will decrease his times of spraying. It also adds greatly to his hopes, for if the spores live over on the dead leaves the proper way to get rid of them is to destroy the leaves. This may be done by clean cultivation, plowing under the leaves that escape the burning.—Live Stock.

Shipping Potatoes in Winter.

Those who grow only a few potatoes and know how easily they are spoiled if touched by frost, can hardly realize the business that is done in marketing potatoes from the places where they are grown during the winter months. Protected cars are used for this, the protection consisting of an inside lining to the car which encloses a space of dead air. In its rapid passage through cold regions the outside of the car becomes intensely cold, often down to zero or even below. Always with each carload an attendant goes to watch the temperature. He has a stove and can keep comfortable himself. If it were not for these protected cars, enabling shippers to send potatoes to distant markets in even the coldest weather, many of the city markets would run short of potatoes, and there might be potato famine in one place, while at another, 100 or 200 miles distant, there would be thousands of bushels of potatoes awaiting shipment. With protected cars it is really safer to ship in cold weather, as the potatoes then lose less by rot and sprouting.

Protecting Orchards from Frost.

An enlightened chief of the Government experiment gardens at Washington years ago insisted that the textbooks were wrong in teaching that heated air ascended—that is, ascended in an active sense. It was, rather, pushed up by the heavier cold air pressing against it. It seems a slight distinction, but it has immense practical importance. For instance, those who understand this, smile at the Florida orange grower who builds fires around his orchard to make smoke when he fears a frost is coming. He lightens the atmosphere at the same time among the trees and makes it all the easier for the heavy cold air to push in and take its place. The modern thought to spray with water is more philosophical. Water is a good conductor of heat and would add to the chances of resist-

ing cold by the heat it would abstract from its surroundings. Horticulturists have long known that evergreens are quite hardy in a moist atmosphere, when they would easily succumb under the same temperature in a dry one.—Mechan's Monthly.

Top Grafting Apple Trees.

More or less grafting is always necessary in the orchard. Even when the farmer has secured the varieties which he deems best, changes of fashion, and the greater productiveness or price which one variety has over others, will often make it advisable to re-graft his trees, and thus put himself in line for getting the best results. If the farmer knows how to do this himself, and be an energetic man the work will be done. If he has to hire it done the work will cost so much as to take off his "profits," and he will probably neglect it. The operation of grafting is very simple and is easily learned. The usual rate for grafters used to be a cent and a half for every graft that lived. With an active attendant to cut off the limbs to be grafted and make the clefts, an active grafter may be able to make \$3 to \$5 per day if he has the wax to exclude the air spread on strips of cloth to bind around the graft after it is set. A good grafter should be able to make nearly every graft set live. By fall it may have a growth of one to three feet or more, according to the number of grafts set and the vigor of the tree.—American Cultivator.

Why Not American Horses?

That there is a market abroad for good American horseflesh is evidenced in a letter received by the Secretary of Agriculture from United States Minister William J. Buchanan, at Argentina. Mr. Buchanan states that during the last year and the year before a royal commission purchased for the English army something like 3,000 horses in Argentina alone. Good prices were paid, the average being about \$190. The commission's requirements were as follows: For cavalry, well-bred horses, fitted to sixteen hands high, from pure-bred sires and half-bred mares. For artillery, coarser-bred horses, with more weight, bone and substance, fifteen to sixteen hands high. Cobs; coach-bred, weight-carrying animals, fourteen to sixteen hands high, for mounted infantry. The collection was made from horses only between four and seven years old. Some mules also were bought. There seems to be really no good reason why breeders in the United States should not secure some of this trade. Argentina does not possess the combination of cheap grain and good pasture that is found in the States where fine stock is raised.—Germantown Telegraph.

Sowing Clover in the Fall.

Farmers who grow clover seed only for their own use often thresh it out by hand, and sow the seed, chaff and all. It is rather unsafe to do this, as it is difficult to tell while throwing out the chaff how much clover seed is going with it. The better way is to clean up the seed carefully, sow that with a broadcast seeder, which will distribute it much more evenly than can be done by hand, and then sow the clover chaff afterward with what seed may be in it, and make that also cover the whole surface if possible, though as this has to be done, by hand, the hand sowing cannot probably be made to cover half the piece. But there is generally more or less clover seed lying in the soil on land that has once grown clover seed, and this may insure a fair catch even if no clover seed is sown. It is such land of which farmers say, "It is natural to clover." It is always good land, but the clover does not grow on it spontaneously; on the contrary, every clover plant comes from a clover seed left some time in the soil, possibly many years ago.

Warmth in the Henhouse.

A small stove set on the earthen or cement floor of a henhouse will do much to keep up the warmth that is quite as necessary as feed in producing a large number of eggs. Even if the floor be of wood there is little danger that the building will burn. The amount of fuel burned will be much more than repaid by the eggs produced at the time of year when fresh eggs always sell highest. When the weather is fine the hens should be left to run out of doors in the daytime. But cooping them up with enough fire to keep frost out of the room is always advisable at night. This precaution is especially needed for the breeds with large combs, which are sure to be frostbitten when freezing weather comes. A hen with a sore head from frost-bitten comb has enough to do to repair damages to itself without trying to lay eggs.

Poultry Pointers.

Too much young stock is used for breeding purposes. The young chicks will be harder and make larger fowls if from 2-year-old stock. The poultry house should have plenty of windows, and if the fowls are permitted to roost in it in summer all the windows should be open. Kerosene and lard will prevent further loss of feathers and produce new growth on the head from which the feathers are falling out in summer. Better give your water troughs and dishes a thorough cleaning before it runs too long. It will head off some of those numerous cases of drooping among the flock.

For quickness of growth the young chick is not in it with the duckling, but they should be hatched early to catch the high prices. It will not pay to raise late ducklings for market any more than it will late chicks. With both it is the early ones that bring the large profits.—Kansas Farmer.

The public at large is but an elevator used to hoist the chosen few to prominence.

Nerves Destroyed by Catarrh. Nerves Restored by Pe-ru-na.



MR. ROBERT B. MANTELL, THE GREAT ROMANTIC ACTOR.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir—The bottle of Pe-ru-na at hand, is splendid and most invigorating, refreshing to the nerves and brain. It is one of the best tonics I have ever used. It makes me feel like a new man. Yours sincerely, R. B. Mantell.

Catarrh and Nervousness.

A nervous person nearly always has catarrh. Catarrh is one of the ways in which a depressed condition of the nervous system shows itself. Catarrhal people are soon made nervous. The relation between chronic catarrh and nervous debility is most intimate. Catarrh is chronic congestion of some mucous membrane. The nerves, which should guard the mucous membrane against congestion, are depressed and their function partly destroyed. The nerves that should control the circulation in the mucous membrane are called the vaso-motor system of nerves. Depression of the general nervous system soon leads to depression of the vaso-motor system. Depression of the vaso-motor system of nerves at once causes chronic catarrh. Any remedy to effect a radical cure of chronic catarrh must operate directly

through the nerves, invigorating the mucous circulation.

Mrs. C. C. Miller, of 124 1/2 South Fourth Street, Columbus, O., writes: "For ten or fifteen years I have been subject to nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells of quivering in my stomach, with smothering feelings. I was suffering from what is called nervous prostration. My stomach felt bloated and I was constantly weak and trembling. I consulted several physicians, who treated me without doing me any good. I had almost given up in despair when I heard of Pe-ru-na. It was about six years ago that I first took Pe-ru-na. I found it an immediate relief to all my disagreeable symptoms. It is the only medicine that has ever been of any use to me." Dr. Hartman's latest book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," sent free. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.



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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY. THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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